

## Abstract

This research entitled **“The Correlation Between the Interest in practicing English conversation and speaking fluency of English Department Students of Pasundan University.”** The main problem of the research is the interest of the students in using English as their conversation to enhance their skill seems to be not so good although it is not so bad. Their behavior should have some reasons or answers. The sample are the students that considered have more experience in learning English in UNPAS. There must be some answers due to the lack of the interest in learning English.

The employed method of this research is quantitative research which the result of the research will be processed and analyzed to make a conclusion. This mean that the research is emphasizing in numeric. While the survey research is the research used to explain the causal relationship and hypothesis testing. The used theory is taken from Harris and Hodges (1995: 14), they said that fluency is an ability to speak quickly and automatically. It means that fluent speaker should be able to speak quickly and automatically. If we can speak smoothly without problem it means we are a fluent speaker.

As a result, it can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between students' interest in practicing conversation (X variable) and their speaking fluency (Y variable). After analyzing both variables by Pearson's Product Moment formula, it is found that  $r_{xy} = 0.806$ . Based on the result of  $r_{xy} = 0.806$ , it indicates the gravity of correlation in this study is in the medium level. It is considered that there is medium correlation between students' motivation in learning speaking and students' speaking ability. Besides, by looking at calculation above, there is positive correlation between X variable and Y variable. It means that students with higher motivation will get better speaking ability than the lower one. In other words, the more motivated students are, the better speaking ability can be achieved.

Furthermore, by checking the r table in  $Df = 29$  and comparing it with  $r_{xy}$ , it is found that at degree of significance 5%  $r_o : r_t = 0.806 > 0.349$  and at degree of significance 1%  $r_o : r_t = 0.806 > 0.449$ . It means that in the significance 5% and 1%,  $r_o$  ( $r_{xy}$ ) is bigger than  $r_t$ . In other words, in the degree of significance 5% and 1%, the null hypothesis ( $H_o$ ) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis ( $H_a$ ) which states there is correlation between students' motivation in learning speaking and their speaking ability is accepted. In conclusion, there is positive correlation between students' motivation in learning speaking and their speaking ability at 2011-2017 Students of UNPAS Bandung.

*Keyword: The Correlation Between the Interest in practicing English conversation and speaking fluency*